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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/588,706	08/08/2006	Wolfgang Schiffer	2004P06237WOUS	2446
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SIEMENS CORPORATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 170 WOOD AVENUE SOUTH ISELIN, NJ 08830			EXAMINER	
			CATTUNGAL, AJAY P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			4173	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/588,706

**Applicant(s)**

SCHIFFER, WOLFGANG

**Examiner**

AJAY P. CATTUNGAL

**Art Unit**

4173

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 August 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/08/06, 06/17/08
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This office action has been examined. Claims 9-23 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 11, 13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
4. Claims 11, 13 and 19 recites the limitation "the group" in 2<sup>nd</sup> line of claim 11 and 19. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 9-12, 14-19, 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Washington et al. (US 7069517) in view of Crook et al. (US 6642942).

Re claim 9, Washington et al discloses a method for configuring a communication node (Node), comprising: configuring (configuring) the communication node (Node) via an operational order from a communication application (graphical program) installed on a computer, the configuration effected by logically combining a

communication address (node) with at least one of a plurality of selectable instructions (Col 4 lines 26-28 and lines 31-36 different functionality); displaying the selectable instructions on a graphical user interface (Col 4 lines 55-61). Washington et al. does not disclose a method of displaying the communication address via a movable element on the graphical user interface; moving the element to one of the plurality of selectable instructions, whereby the one of the plurality of selectable instructions is a selected instruction; logically combining the communication address of the moved element with the selected instruction; creating the configuration order using the combined address and instruction; and transmitting the configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node. However Crook et al discloses a method of displaying the communication address via a movable element on the graphical user interface (Col 4 lines 42-50 drag and drop techniques); moving the element to one of the plurality of selectable instructions, whereby the one of the plurality of selectable instructions is a selected instruction (Col 4 line 66-67 list of selectable caller commands); logically combining the communication address of the moved element with the selected instruction (Col 4 line 63-Col 5 line 8 first application would be graphically linked to the second application); creating the configuration order using the combined address and instruction (Col 5 lines 5-8 once linked call processing system is configured); and transmitting (transmission links) the configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node (Col 3 lines 36-40 and lines 65-67 and Col 4 line 63 – Col 5 line 8). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to at the time of the invention to use the configuration of a

communication node method of Washington et al. with the drag and drop method of Crook et al. in order to programmatically generate a graphical code to implement the specified functionality ( Washington et al Col 1 lines 16-22) .

Re claim 10, note that Crook et al. discloses a method, wherein the selected instruction determines the treatment of a communication link or a message arriving in the future ( Col 5 lines 5-8 Once linked) .

Re claim 11, note that Crook et al. discloses a method, wherein the selected instruction is selected from the group consisting of call forwarding (Col 5 lines 5-8 call processing system), e-mail forwarding, creation of an automated response (Col 8 lines 19-28 Text player), a block on the communication link, a block on the message and combinations thereof (Col 5 lines 5-8 call processing system).

Re claim 12, Crook et al. discloses the claimed invention set forth in claim 11 above. Crook et al does not disclose a method, further comprising: repeating the moving of the element; canceling the combination between the address and selected instruction; creating a new configuration order using the resulting from the cancel; and transmitting the new configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node. However Washington et al. discloses a method, further comprising: repeating the moving of the element; canceling the combination between the address and selected instruction (Col 25 lines 31-35); creating a new configuration order using the resulting from the cancel ( Col 25 lines 30-35 replaced with new graphical source code); and transmitting the new configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node (Col 25 lines 30-35

implements the specified new functionality) (Fig 15 and Col 25 lines 13-23 and lines 31-35). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to at the time of the invention to use the configuration of a communication node method of Washington et al. with the drag and drop method of Crook et al. in order to programmatically generate a graphical code to implement the specified functionality.

Re claim 14, note that Crook et al discloses a method, wherein the element is selected via a mouse pointer of a computer mouse (Col 9 lines 36-39).

Re claim 15, note that Washington et al discloses a method, wherein the plurality of selectable instructions are formed by logos, buttons or symbols (Col 3 lines 12-15).

Re claim 16, note that Washington et al. discloses a method, further comprising: repeating the moving of the element; canceling the combination between the address and selected instruction (Col 25 lines 31-35); creating a new configuration order using the resulting from the cancel (Col 25 lines 31-35 replaced with new graphical source code); and transmitting the new configuration order to the communication node to configure the communication node (Col 25 lines 31-35 implements the specified new functionality) (Fig 15 and Col 25 lines 13-23 and lines 31-35).

Re claim 17, Washington et al discloses a computer for configuring a communication node (node), comprising: a graphical user interface (Col 4 lines 56-62 GUI) for displaying the plurality of selectable instructions (Col 4 lines 31-36 different functionality) and for displaying a moveable element (Col 4 lines 4-10 icons) , the moveable element visually representing the communication address (Col 4 lines 4-10 interactively or manually placing icons) (Col 4 lines 4- 10, 26-28 and lines 31-36 and

lines 56-62). Washington et al does not disclose a selection mechanism for moving the element to a selected an instance of the selectable instructions; and an installed communication application comprising: a combination mechanism for logically combining the communication address of the moved element with the selected instruction, an operational order created via the combined address and instruction, and a transmission mechanism for transmitting the operational order to the communication node in order to configure the communication node. However Crook et al. discloses a selection mechanism for moving the element to a selected an instance of the selectable instructions (Col 4 lines 44-47drag and drop techniques); and an installed communication application comprising: a combination mechanism for logically combining (Col 2 lines 51-55 configuring ) the communication address of the moved element with the selected instruction (Col 4 lines 65-67 list of presumed caller commands) , an operational order created via the combined address (Col 5 lines 1-5 first application) and instruction (Col 5 lines 1-5 graphically linked) , and a transmission mechanism (transmission links) for transmitting the operational order to the communication node in order to configure the communication node (Col 2 lines 51-55 Col 3 lines 36-40 and lines 65-67 and Col 4 line 63 – Col 5 line 8). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to at the time of the invention to use the configuration of a communication node method of Washington et al. with the drag and drop method of Crook et al. in order to programmatically generate a graphical code to implement the specified functionality.

Re claim 18, note that Crook et al. discloses a computer, wherein the selected instruction determines the treatment of a communication link or a message arriving in the future ( once linked) ( Col 5 lines 5-8) .

Re claim 19, note that Crook et al. discloses a computer, wherein the selected instruction is selected from the group consisting of call forwarding (Col 5 lines 5-8 call processing system), e-mail forwarding, creation of an automated response (Col 8 lines 19-28 Text player), a block on the communication link, a block on the message and combinations thereof (Col 2 lines 29-32 call processing system).

Re claim 21, note that Crook et al discloses a computer, wherein selection mechanisms a mouse pointer of a computer mouse (Col 9 lines 36-39).

Re claim 22, note that Washington et al. discloses a computer, wherein the selection mechanism is used to repeat the moving of the element, and wherein the combination between the address and selected instruction is canceled as a result of the repeated move (Fig 15 and Col 25 lines 31-35).

Re claim 23, note that Washington et al. discloses a computer, wherein a new configuration order is created using a result from the cancel (Col 25 lines 31-35 replaced with new graphical source code), and wherein the new configuration order is transmitted to the communication node to configure the communication node (Col 25 lines 31-35 implements the specified new functionality) (Fig 15 and Col 25 lines 13-23 and lines 31-35).



7. Claims 13, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Washington et al. (US 7069517) in view of Crook et al. (US 6642942), and further in view of Lemieux et al. (US 7068299).

Re claim 13, Washington et al. in view of Crook et al. discloses the claimed invention as set forth in claim 9 above. Washington et al. in view of Crook et al. does not disclose a method, wherein the element is selected from the group consisting of a displayed communication address, a displayed entry in an address directory and a document containing at least one communication address. However Lemieux et al. discloses a method, wherein the element is selected from the group consisting of a displayed communication address (address) , a displayed entry in an address directory (list provided by a video device library) and a document (list) containing at least one communication address (address) (Col 5 lines 60-67). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to at the time of the invention to use the configuration of a communication node method of Washington et al. and the drag and drop method of Crook et al. with the list method of address of the external location of Lemieux et al. in order to configure the graphical user interface.

Re claim 20, Washington et al. in view of Crook et al. discloses the claimed invention as set forth in claim 17 above. Washington et al. in view of Crook et al. does not disclose a computer, wherein the element is selected from the group consisting of a displayed communication address, a displayed entry in an address directory and a document containing at least one communication address. However Lemieux et al. discloses a computer, wherein the element is selected from the group consisting of a

displayed communication address (address) , a displayed entry in an address directory (list provided by a video device library) and a document (list) containing at least one communication address (address) (Col 5 lines 60-67). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to at the time of the invention to use the configuration of a communication node method of Washington et al. and the drag and drop method of Crook et al. with the list method of address of the external location of Lemieux et al. in order to configure the graphical user interface.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AJAY P. CATTUNGAL whose telephone number is (571)270-7525. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 7:30 - 5:00, Alternating Fridays OFF.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jinhee Lee can be reached on 571-292-1977. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. P. C./  
Examiner, Art Unit 4173

/Yemane Mesfin/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2444